Historic, archived document

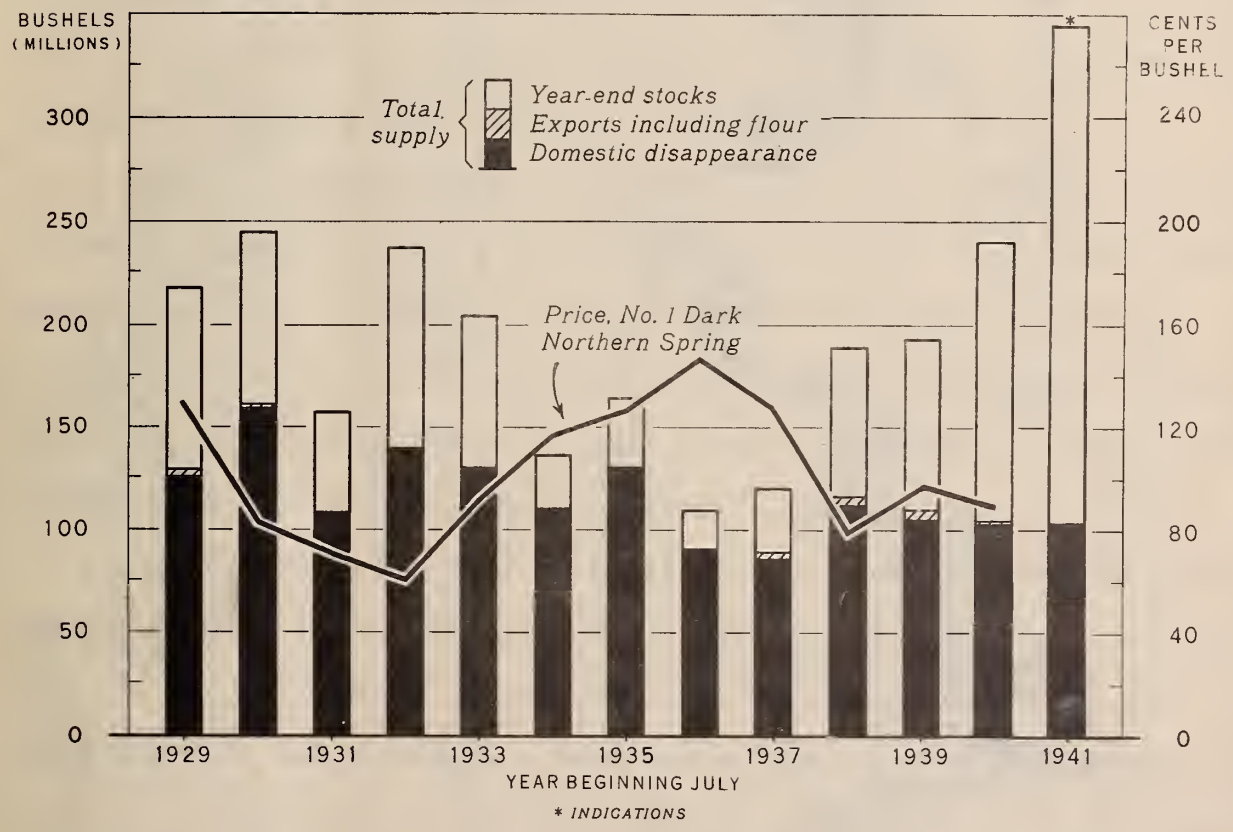
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-63 BAE JANUARY 1942

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, AND PRICE AT MINNEAPOLIS, 1929-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35690 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE 1941 CROP OF HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, THE LARGEST SINCE 1927, WILL MAKE THE 1942 CARRY-OVER THE LARGEST FOR THIS CLASS OF WHEAT IN OUR HISTORY. (THE CARRY-OVER OF ALL WHEAT WILL ALSO BE OF RECORD SIZE.) A LARGE PART OF THIS CARRY-OVER WILL BE HELD BY THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND RESEALED ON FARMS. EXPORTS OF HARD RED SPRING WHEAT HAVE BEEN SMALL SINCE 1924, WHEN THEY TOTALED ABOUT 25 MILLION BUSHELS.

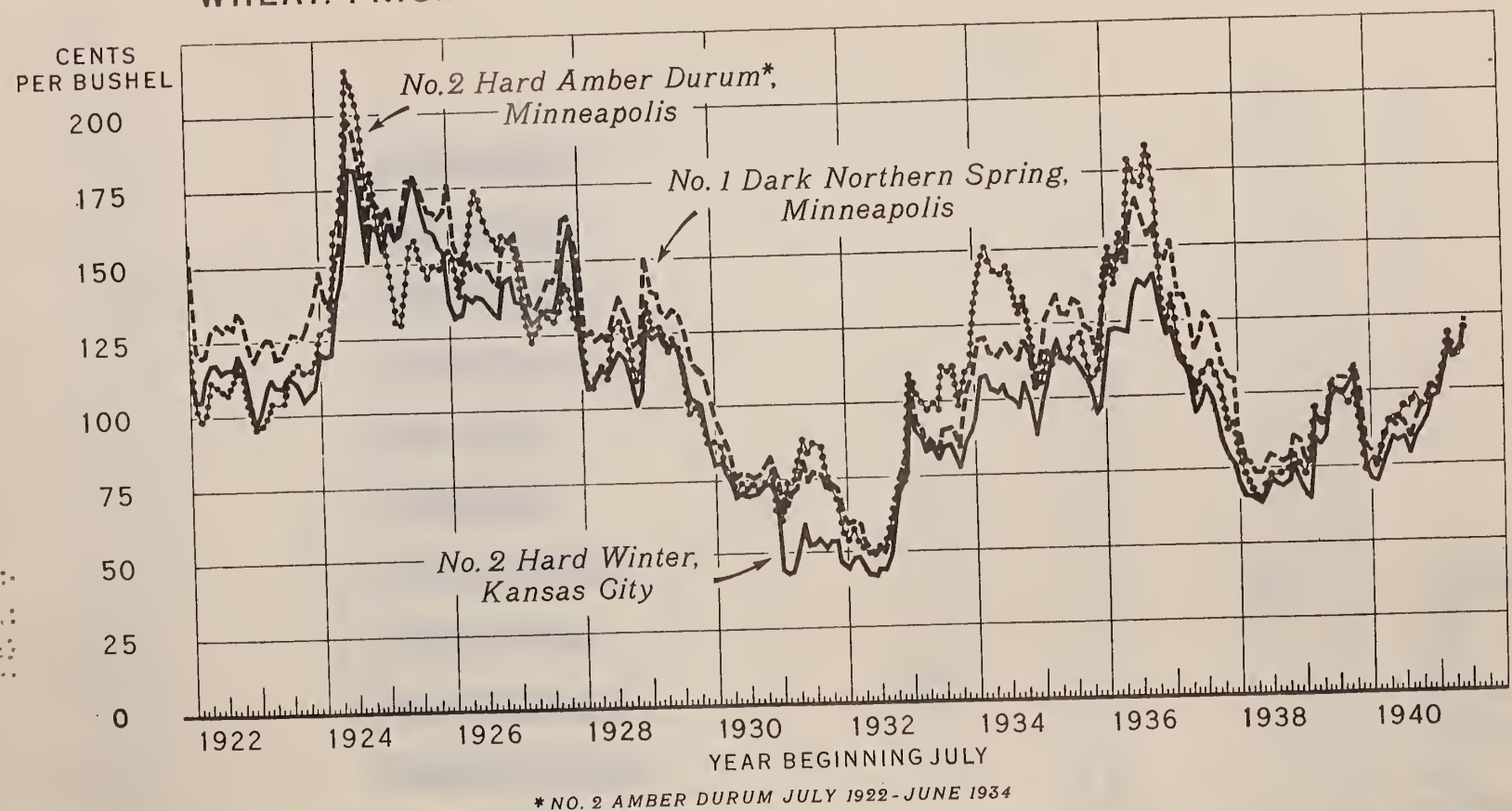


FIGURE 1.- PRICES OF HARD RED SPRING AND DURUM WHEATS FROM 1933-34 TO 1936-37 WERE HIGH RELATIVE TO PRICES OF HARD RED WINTER WHEAT AS A RESULT OF PARTICULAR SHORTAGES IN THESE TWO CLASSES DURING THIS PERIOD. IN 1937-38 PRICES WERE AGAIN RELATIVELY HIGH, BECAUSE OF A VERY SMALL CROP IN CANADA WHICH RESULTED IN IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES SPRING WHEAT. IN MORE RECENT YEARS AS SUPPLIES OF HARD RED SPRING AND DURUM HAVE INCREASED THE SPREAD HAS NARROWED, AND AT THE PRESENT TIME LITTLE DIFFERENCE EXISTS BETWEEN PRICES OF SPRING AND WINTER WHEATS.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

The domestic disappearance of wheat in 1941-42 may approximate 700 million bushels in view of increased use for feeding which should follow the offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell wheat at reduced prices for this purpose. On this basis the carry-over on July 1, 1942 would be about 610 million bushels. Although this is considerably larger than the revised carry-over figure for last July (385 million bushels) or the 10-year (1931-40) average carry-over of 230 million bushels, a large part of the stocks may be held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and resealed on farms.

Stocks of wheat on farms December 31, 1941 totaled 374 million bushels, including 113 million bushels held on farms under loans. This is the largest quantity of wheat in storage on farms of record on the December 31 date. Disappearance of wheat from farms July-December totaled 659 million bushels, 45 million bushels more than in the same period a year earlier, and 73 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Domestic wheat prices are generally about 7 cents above prices a month ago and at about the highest levels since 1937. The advance which has taken place in the last month is a continuation of the advance which started in early November, and reflects the reduction in supplies of wheat not under loan.

Indications point to decreased seedings of winter wheat in the Northern Hemisphere for the 1942 harvest largely as the result of decreased seedings in the United States and the U.S.S.R. Unfavorable weather, lack of labor, and the movement of military forces have made field work difficult during recent months in many European countries that normally seed a large part of the world winter wheat crop.

-- January 27, 1942

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1931-40 the carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 230 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 688 million bushels.

Domestic wheat prices from the spring of 1933 to the spring of 1937 were unusually high in relation to world prices as the result of small crops in the United States. In 1937-38 United States production was large, and prices to growers declined to 96 cents from 103 cents in 1936-37. In 1938, with domestic production again large, with a record world crop, and with lower commodity prices generally, prices to farmers declined to 56 cents, and would have averaged still lower had it not been for the loan and export-subsidy programs which held domestic prices above export parity.

Prices received by growers for wheat during the year beginning July 1939 averaged 69 cents. In that year, prices continued relatively high compared with the usual relationship to prices in other countries, as a result of only a moderately large carry-over, reduced acreage, poor prospects for 1940 yields, and holding of wheat in expectation of higher prices following the outbreak of hostilities.

In May 1940, following the turn of events in Europe, previous price gains due to the war were largely lost. The effect of this decline, however, was about offset by a rise beginning in March 1941, influenced by legislation affecting loan rates, so that prices to growers for the year beginning July 1940 averaged 68 cents - only 1 cent lower than a year earlier. Prices for the year beginning July 1941 will average considerably higher as a result of the higher loan rates in effect and our participation in the war.

The 1941 wheat loan rate, based on the July parity price of wheat, represents an average national loan rate to farmers of approximately 98 cents per bushel. In 1938-39 the loan averaged 53 cents, in 1939-40, 64 cents, and in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents. At important terminal markets the loan values for 1941 are as follows (1939-40 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.10 (.77) and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.15 (.81), No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.15 (.87), and No. 1 Soft White at Portland $1.05 (.73).

December 31 Farm Stocks 69 Percent Above Average

Stocks of wheat on farms December 31, 1941 totaled 373.8 million bushels, including 113.4 million bushels held on farms under loans. This is the largest quantity of wheat in storage on farms of record on the December 31 date, 93 million bushels (33 percent) larger than the farm stocks on December 31 a year

earlier, and 69 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 220.7 million bushels. The largest previous December 31 stocks were 322.0 million bushels in 1932. Farm stocks this January total 36.2 percent of the previous July 1 total farm stocks and crop, compared with 31.4 percent in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 27.3 percent (table 1).

The large farm stocks compared with a year ago are principally in the Dakotas (mainly North Dakota) and Montana, States in which the December 31 stocks were 70 million bushels above a year ago, and in Kansas, where stocks are 22 million bushels above a year earlier. The Northwestern States, Washington and Oregon, report heavy farm stocks totaling nearly 6 million bushels larger than a year earlier. Stocks on farms were 10 million bushels less than a year ago in Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, where the acreage and production of winter wheat in 1941 were greatly reduced by the November 1940 storm damage.

Disappearance of wheat from farms July 1-December 31 totaled 659.5 million bushels, 44.8 million bushels more than in the same period a year earlier, and 73.0 million bushels above the 10-year (1930-39) average. In percent of the previous July 1 farm stocks and crop, the July-December farm disappearance totaled 63.8 percent, compared with 68.6 percent a year earlier, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 72.7 percent (table 1).

Table 1.- United States farm supplies and disappearance, July-December, average 1929-38, annual 1938-41

Item	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm stocks, July 1	59,691	90,372	83,146	1/87,366
Production	747,507	751,435	812,374	945,937
Total supplies	807,198	841,807	895,520	1,033,303
Farm stocks, December 31	220,670	234,514	280,840	373,820
Farm disappearance July-December	586,528	607,293	614,680	659,483
Percent farm stocks January 1 are of total supplies	27.3	27.9	31.4	36.2
Percentage July-December farm disappearance is of total supplies	72.7	72.1	68.6	63.8

1/ Revised from 89,097,000 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on December 31, 1941 were estimated by the Crop Reporting Board at 207.4 million bushels, 44.8 million bushels above the total a year earlier. Stocks are also 72.8 million bushels larger than the 1939 stocks of 134.6 million bushels, the previous high January 1 stocks in the 8 years of record.

Commercial stocks of wheat on December 31, 1941 totaled 270.8 million bushels, or about 100 million bushels above those in 1940. This is the largest December 31 total on record, 44 million bushels above the previous record of 226.9 million bushels in 1931. Data for stocks in merchant mills

and elevators will be available in early February.

Department Announces Plan for Sale of Wheat for Feed

The Department of Agriculture announced a plan on January 19, 1942 for the offering of approximately 100 million bushels of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation for feed. Sales of this wheat would (1) aid producers of livestock, dairy, and poultry products to attain the goals established under the production program of the Department, and (2) make additional storage space available for the 1942 grain crops.

Under the plan the cracked or ground wheat will be made available when satisfactory arrangements can be made by the Corporation for the delivery of cracked or ground wheat. The sales price per bushel, delivered to the purchaser, will be the lower of (1) the 1941 wheat loan value at point of delivery, or (2) the Commodity Credit Corporation sales-price for corn per bushel at point of delivery. No sales of cracked or ground wheat will be made at a price delivered of less than 90 cents per bushel except wheat produced and stored in those counties where the 1941 wheat loan value is below 90 cents. The sales price of bulk wheat for feed will be made at a price 4 cents per bushel less than the price for cracked or ground wheat.

In pricing the feed wheat, Commodity Credit Corporation will use the following 1941 wheat loan values: No. 1 Soft White for the area served by Portland office; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring for the area served by Minneapolis office; and No. 2 Hard or Red Winter for the remainder of the country. The Commodity Credit Corporation sales-price for corn at point of delivery will be the announced sales-price for No. 2 Yellow corn, basis Chicago, in store, plus cost of freight and handling to point of delivery.

In terms of actual prices, the selling price of cracked or ground wheat in the Pacific Northwest varies from about 80 cents to $1.00 per bushel. At this price wheat is a much cheaper feed than corn in much of this area since it is 4 pounds heavier per bushel and contains considerably more protein than corn. In mid-December corn from the Middle West was selling for about $1.02 per bushel in Oregon and California. The sale price of wheat in California in counties where wheat is produced and stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation ranges from 90 cents to 97 cents and in Oregon from 82 cents to 97 cents per bushel.

In most of the North Atlantic States the price of cracked or ground wheat is near or above the December 15 price of corn. Corn prices, however, have advanced some since December 15, a change which favors the purchase of wheat for feeding.

In the Midwest wheat prices relative to corn prices may result in the feeding of only a limited quantity of wheat in the place of corn. In Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City cracked or ground wheat is available at about 90 cents per bushel.

Carry-over July 1, 1942 May Be About 610 Million Bushels

There is little upon which to base a forecast at this time on the quantity of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat which will be fed before July 1. However, considering that the reduced prices will be conducive to a considerable increase in the feeding of wheat in Pacific and Atlantic States, but that corn prices will still have the advantage in much of the middle area, it would seem that there might be an increase in disappearance of perhaps 30 million bushels by July 1, which would make total disappearance for the 1941-42 marketing year about 700 million bushels. If this should be the case, the carry-over July 1, 1942 might be approximately 610 million bushels. On the basis of a crop of 793 million bushels (December indications for winter wheat of 631 million bushels plus an allowance of 162 million bushels for spring wheat arrived at by assuming a 9-percent reduction in spring wheat acreage and average yields 1/), a carry-over of this size would point to total supplies in 1942-43 of about 1,400 million bushels, or about 70 million bushels more than in 1941-42.

Domestic Prices Advance to About Highest Levels Since 1937

Domestic wheat prices are generally about 7 cents above prices a month ago, and at about the highest levels since 1937. The advance which has taken place in the last month is a continuation of the advance which started in early November, and reflects the reduction in supplies of wheat not under loan. Since about the middle of January prices have been fairly steady. The announcement that the Department would release Commodity Credit Corporation wheat for use as feed has had no apparent price influence to date. 2/

On January 24 market prices compared with loan values as follows: St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis (hard spring) were 20, 16, and 9 cents, respectively, above, and Portland, 1/2 cents below. On January 14 a new Commodity Credit Corporation offer for commercial wheat, effective until February 1, was announced as 16 cents above the 1941 loan rate at terminals and 19 cents above at country points. Through January 17 about 33 million bushels of wheat have been sold by the Corporation, leaving holdings of about 148 million bushels.

1/ The Wheat Situation, December 1941, pages 7 and 8.
2/ Statement of sales-plan on page 6.

Table 2.- Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1940-42

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month-												
Oct.	84.6	102.5	81.6	112.2	88.3	109.8	89.5	111.4	89.8	112.7	75.2	93.9
Nov.	86.7	105.8	84.5	113.4	89.1	114.3	91.7	111.2	91.8	117.3	76.0	94.2
Dec.	85.3	114.9	83.0	120.1	87.9	122.8	91.0	120.0	90.8	127.4	74.6	95.9
Week ended-												
Dec. 6	86.4	110.6	84.6	116.6	88.6	118.7	91.6	115.2	92.4	122.2	74.6	94.2
13	84.9	117.4	83.2	121.3	87.8	124.7	89.1	122.8	91.2	129.5	73.8	96.7
20	83.8	116.2	81.9	121.9	86.5	124.2	91.2	122.3	88.8	126.0	74.1	96.2
27	85.4	114.2	83.0	121.0	87.8	122.0	91.1	120.1	91.0	130.9	75.8	96.2
Jan. 3	87.8	115.3	85.8	122.8	90.9	125.0	95.2	123.5	92.4	132.5	75.9	96.5
10	88.4	118.8	85.9	124.1	91.3	126.6	98.3	124.9	93.5	132.6	75.4	97.8
17	88.7	121.3	84.3	126.2	90.3	129.3	96.1	127.9	92.5	134.2	75.2	101.6
High 2/	88.7	121.3	86.2	126.2	91.3	129.3	98.3	127.9	93.5	134.2	76.9	101.6
Low 2/	82.3	98.1	81.1	110.0	86.5	105.6	87.0	101.4	88.3	106.0	73.8	92.5

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.
2/ October 4, 1941 to January 17, 1942, and corresponding dates 1940.

Table 3.- Wheat prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, January-December 1941, and weekly, January 1942

Date (Friday mid-month)	Hard wheat: U.S. No. 1 D.N.Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada No. 2 Man. Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada No. 1 Man. St. John f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: U.S. No. 1 D.H.W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: U.S. No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1941 monthly							
Jan. 18	98-3/8	111	84.2	94-7/8	50.4	76	68.1
Feb. 14	91-1/8	111-5/8	83.9	86-3/8	52.0	74	68.1
Mar. 14	97	114-3/4	84.2	93-3/4	51.7	77	69.4
Apr. 18	100-1/8	115-3/4	85.4	99-1/2	51.1	76	69.4
May 16	108-3/4	116	83.5	104-1/2	52.0	84	69.4
June 13	110	116-1/4	83.5	106-5/8	52.0	92	69.4
July 18	106-1/8	115-1/8	82.9	111	53.0	83	69.4
Aug. 15	119-1/4	114-1/8	81.6	121-3/4	53.0	94	69.4
Sept. 12	128-1/4	113-7/8	80.7	128	53.6	100	69.4
Oct. 17	118-7/8	119-1/4	78.8	117	53.6	92-1/2	69.4
Nov. 14	126-1/8	113-1/2	80.4	125	55.2	94-1/2	69.4
Dec. 12	135-5/8	117-1/8	86.1	135-1/2	56.7	97-1/2	69.4
Current weekly							
Jan. 2	138-1/8	117-1/2	85.4	135-1/8	56.1	96-1/2	69.4
9	139-1/4	118-1/2	87.3	135-3/4	57.1	97-1/2	69.4
16	141-1/8	119	88.3	137-7/8	57.1	101-1/2	69.4
23	142	119-1/2	89.5	137	57.1	104-1/2	69.4

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Total world supplies of wheat, excluding Soviet Russia and China, increased sharply from 1924 to 1933, largely as a result of increased acreage. From 1934 to 1936, supplies declined, following successive years of small yields and increased world demand. Supplies increased slightly in 1937. With above-average yields on the large acreage, supplies in 1938, 1939, and 1940 were the largest on record, and prospects for 1941 are for another large crop.

World wheat prices declined in the period 1924-33 with the increase in world supplies. The sharp decline in prices after 1929 was caused largely by the general decline in industrial activity and commodity prices. From the spring of 1933 to the summer of 1937, world wheat prices moved upward, reflecting world-wide recovery in commodity price levels, currency depreciation and reduced production. The world price for the 1937 crop remained practically unchanged from that of a year earlier. In 1938, world prices again declined sharply as a result of record world production and weakness in demand. Prices in 1939-40 remained low but averaged higher than a year earlier, influenced by general expectations of increased demand for wheat as a result of the war, and by poor crop prospects in Argentina and the United States. In 1940-41 and also in the current year, large supplies in surplus countries and reduced trade have held world wheat prices to low levels.

World wheat and flour exports in 1937-38 were about 518 million bushels, in 1938-39 about 638 million bushels, and in 1939-40 about 625 million bushels. With reduced shipping in 1940-41, as the result of the blockade and other conditions, exports of wheat and flour declined to about 465 million bushels. Net exports from the United States in 1937-38 were 99 million bushels, in 1938-39 they were 106 million bushels, in 1939-40, 45 million bushels, and in 1940-41 they were down to 34 million bushels.

Winter Wheat Seedings in Northern Hemisphere Probably Reduced

Indications point to decreased seedings of winter wheat in the Northern Hemisphere for the 1942 harvest although few official estimates have been received. Unfavorable weather, lack of labor, and the movement of military forces have made field work difficult during recent months in many European countries that normally seed a large part of the world winter wheat crop.

In North America, the winter wheat acreage was reduced by about 6 million acres. The acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States was officially estimated at 39.3 million acres, a reduction of about 14 percent from the comparable figure for 1941. In Canada, seedings of winter wheat were expanded by 13 percent to 756 thousand acres. This acreage, however, is small in comparison with the large spring-sown acreage.

In Europe winter set in early, especially in the Southern countries. The weather became more seasonable early in November, and fall seedings were then reported to have been speeded up, but they were again checked by the return of winter conditions and appear to have fallen below the level of the past season over considerable areas. In the United Kingdom sowing was somewhat delayed, but early plants were reported in good condition, and plans for another increase in cultivated areas over the pre-war level were announced. On the continent all field work has been hampered by adverse weather and the shortage of labor. In the Danube Basin, especially in Rumania, an unusually early and severe winter has been reported, but snow cover for early plantings was considered adequate. The Government of Bulgaria assumed complete control over agricultural production, and a plan was approved for allotting to each district, village, etc., the acreage to be devoted to winter seedings in order to meet wartime requirements. Lack of labor has made field work difficult in Italy, and no increase in grain seedings appeared probable there. A law was announced in the German press by which, it was said, French wheat production during 1941-42 would be regulated. The French farmers were accordingly directed to seed an acreage equal to that of 1937-38, or about 12.5 million acres, which would be a significant gain, but no reports on actual seedings in France or in Germany are available. Reports indicate that in occupied areas of the Soviet Union fall seeding operations were considerably restricted, and elsewhere some reduction is believed to have occurred.

From such scattered items, it appears that with the exception of the British Isles, where the fall weather was none too favorable, winter acreages in Europe generally have not come up to expectations. On the other hand, every effort will doubtless be made in European countries to increase spring sowings, which, if successful, may offset declines in the winter wheat acreage.

India suffered considerably from lack of rain during seeding time, and soil conditions over wide areas were considered unfavorable early in December for wheat. The outcome of the crop, however, will depend largely on the rainfall received during January and February.

Slight Changes in 1941 Production Estimates for Canada and Argentina

The world production estimate for 1941 remains about unchanged from a month ago, gains about offsetting losses. The Canadian estimated was revised from 302.6 million bushels to 299.4 million bushels, the four northern African countries from 128.0 million bushels to 120.0 million bushels, Argentina from 220.5 million bushels to 227.8 million bushels, and the Union of South Africa from 16.0 million bushels to 14.5 million bushels. Changes were also made for 1940 for Canada from 551.4 million bushels to 540.2 million bushels for 1939 for Argentina from 119.5 million bushels to 130.7 million bushels (1940 was revised in December), and for 1940 for the Union of South Africa from 16.2 million bushels to 15.6 million bushels.

Table 4.- Wheat production, in specified countries, 1938-41

Country	1938	1939	1940 1/	1941 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Northern Hemisphere				
United States	931,702	751,435	812,374	945,937
Canada	360,010	520,623	540,190	299,401
Mexico	11,939	14,771	13,337	11,709
Total (3)	1,303,651	1,286,829	1,365,901	1,257,047
Continental Europe (26)	1,767,000	1,622,000	1,227,000	1,320,000
British Isles (4)	81,000	72,000	73,000	90,000
Europe (30)	1,848,000	1,694,000	1,300,000	1,410,000
North Africa (4)	118,000	149,000	113,000	128,000
Asia (6)	639,000	626,000	660,000	598,000
Total 43 countries	3,909,000	3,756,000	3,438,000	3,385,000
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,016,000	3,863,000	3,545,000	3,492,000
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina	379,142	130,733	299,458	227,809
Australia	155,368	210,277	82,639	166,096
Union of South Africa	17,093	15,310	15,600	14,533
Estimated world total, excluding Soviet Russia and China 2/	4,636,000	4,281,000	4,003,000	3,960,000

1/ Data are, in many instances, unofficial forecasts and should be interpreted as indications only.

2/ Includes, besides countries listed, estimates for wheat-producing countries for which reports are not available.

Table 5.- Average closing price of May wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1940-42

Period	Winnipeg 1/		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -										
Oct.	69.1	71.4	----	----	83.2	121.3	77.7	114.4	82.3	115.9
Nov.	69.6	70.1	----	----	86.7	119.9	81.1	113.5	85.5	114.6
Dec.	70.2	70.9	----	----	85.8	125.8	79.8	119.9	83.5	121.0
Week ended -										
Dec. 6	70.1	71.2	2/55.1	----	86.7	122.5	80.8	116.1	84.4	117.4
13	71.0	71.2	3/56.0	----	86.1	127.9	80.0	121.9	83.7	123.2
20	69.9	70.8	3/55.6	----	84.1	126.4	78.2	120.8	81.8	121.7
27	69.8	70.5	3/55.6	----	85.8	125.9	79.7	120.2	83.5	121.1
Jan. 3	70.4	70.8	3/55.8	----	87.3	127.6	81.2	121.9	85.7	123.0
10	70.5	71.6	3/55.7	----	87.7	129.0	81.1	123.4	86.4	124.5
17	70.4	72.3	3/55.3	----	87.0	131.4	80.2	125.6	85.8	126.4
High 4/	71.0	73.2	5/56.0	----	88.1	131.4	82.6	125.6	87.3	126.4
Low 4/	69.0	69.7	5/54.9	----	81.7	117.4	76.3	110.9	80.9	112.4

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.
2/ February futures.
3/ April futures.
4/ October 4, 1941-January 17, 1942, and corresponding dates, 1940.
5/ February and April futures.

Table 6.- Movement of wheat, including flour, from principal exporting countries, 1938-39 to 1941-42 1/

Country	Exports as given by official sources: Total			July 1 to date shown			Date
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
United States 2/	115,784	54,274	40,670	21,880	9,719	11,317	Sept. 30
Canada	159,885	210,212	209,553	125,626	85,952	124,522	Dec. 31
Argentina	116,116	177,246	100,062	73,256	45,669	35,736	Nov. 30

	Shipments as given by trade sources 3/: Total		Week ended 1941			July 1 - Jan. 17	
	1939-40	1940-41	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America	209,872	221,087	4,157	1,526	4,275	90,717	122,798
Argentina	173,776	98,420	1,275	2,805	1,650	53,812	44,002
Total	383,648	319,507	---	---	---	144,529	166,800

1/ See June 1941 Wheat Situation for latest available figures for countries other than those shown.
2/ Includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat.
3/ From Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

Table 7.- Hard Red Spring Wheat: Estimated United States supply and distribution, and price at Minneapolis, 1929-41
(Data for figure on cover page)

Year beginning July	Stocks July 1	Crop	Imports wheat and flour	Total supply	Exports including flour 1/	Domestic disappearance 2/	Stocks June 30	Price per bushel No. 1 Dk. No. Spr. 3/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Cents
1929	73	146	---	219	3	127	89	129.5
1930	89	157	---	246	1	160	85	82.3
1931	85	73	---	158	4/	109	49	70.9
1932	49	190	---	239	4/	141	98	60.8
1933	98	107	---	205	4/	131	74	91.3
1934	74	53	9	136	4/	110	26	116.4
1935	27	108	30	165	4/	131	34	126.0
1936	34	51	25	110	4/	92	18	146.9
1937	18	102	4/	120	3	86	31	127.9
1938	31	157	---	188	4	112	72	79.1
1939	72	121	---	193	5	105	83	96.7
1940	83	157	---	240	1	103	136	89.9
1941 5/	136	206	---	342	---	103	239	

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico; include flour made wholly from domestic wheat.
2/ Balancing item.
3/ Weighted average; carlot sales reported in Minneapolis Daily Market Record.
4/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
5/ Indication.

Table 8.- Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, Kansas City, 1922-41
(Data for figure 1)

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Kansas City No. 2 Hard Winter													
1922	112.7	104.3	104.5	113.3	117.4	117.4	114.5	115.1	115.6	120.4	116.2	104.2	112.6
1923	95.8	100.6	109.1	111.9	108.8	108.7	112.9	110.9	108.7	104.3	106.3	108.1	104.9
1924	120.5	119.0	119.5	136.9	143.1	161.6	181.5	181.2	170.9	150.9	162.9	160.2	135.4
1925	153.9	163.9	157.5	158.2	162.8	171.6	178.1	171.0	160.5	159.1	154.8	152.9	162.7
1926	136.5	131.0	132.0	138.6	136.9	137.7	137.2	135.4	132.8	130.7	142.1	144.1	135.3
1927	135.6	135.3	130.6	128.2	130.6	131.8	132.7	132.6	138.2	152.4	160.0	147.5	135.1
1928	120.4	105.9	107.5	109.8	112.4	111.2	114.5	118.3	115.8	110.5	100.6	105.0	112.4
1929	125.3	122.6	124.4	121.7	118.7	120.7	118.9	112.6	102.3	101.4	99.1	88.7	119.6
1930	80.0	80.6	77.6	74.4	69.0	70.6	69.5	69.3	70.2	73.0	73.1	68.2	75.5
1931	43.8	42.7	43.1	47.5	58.6	52.4	52.6	53.8	51.2	53.2	53.6	45.6	46.9
1932	44.9	47.7	48.0	45.2	42.6	41.8	43.6	43.7	48.1	60.4	70.0	75.9	50.9
1933	98.0	89.7	87.1	83.0	84.1	80.4	84.4	85.0	82.0	77.7	85.7	89.1	88.5
1934	93.2	106.6	107.5	102.2	101.8	104.2	100.9	99.6	96.8	104.6	98.8	87.7	98.1
1935	99.2	104.1	115.1	119.0	112.6	110.8	112.6	110.0	105.9	102.0	94.9	96.0	105.1
1936	111.0	122.0	122.1	122.0	121.9	134.2	138.0	136.5	138.6	140.0	132.0	120.8	121.4
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	110.8
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	69.5
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	74.1
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	81.9
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1							

Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review.

Table 9.- Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis, 1922-41

(Data for figure 1)

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1922	156.9	122.0	119.8	120.7	128.1	130.9	128.3	131.2	129.0	134.5	131.7	121.9	126.4
1923	118.3	122.4	125.7	125.5	118.6	119.1	123.6	127.0	126.4	125.9	130.2	136.9	123.6
1924	147.1	138.4	135.4	151.2	153.8	170.9	198.2	193.7	179.5	159.7	173.2	169.3	157.7
1925	165.6	167.4	158.4	158.4	166.6	177.0	177.9	173.5	166.6	166.3	164.4	166.7	165.4
1926	175.2	155.7	148.4	152.8	147.8	148.1	146.8	146.0	142.7	141.2	153.0	157.0	150.8
1927	157.9	149.8	137.2	134.3	133.9	136.8	142.8	142.1	146.6	163.3	164.1	152.9	141.4
1928	146.9	124.4	125.9	122.9	124.0	122.5	128.9	136.3	132.3	128.8	121.0	122.9	126.5
1929	149.8	138.0	137.0	131.6	129.7	132.3	130.8	125.2	115.2	113.5	110.3	104.8	129.5
1930	96.3	92.0	87.4	83.0	75.4	77.0	76.6	75.5	76.2	79.7	82.0	75.7	82.3
1931	65.4	65.8	70.8	71.9	80.2	73.9	77.0	76.6	72.0	73.2	71.7	63.9	70.9
1932	59.0	59.4	58.9	54.2	50.5	48.7	50.9	50.1	54.1	65.7	75.7	80.8	60.8
1933	106.9	92.0	89.9	84.7	87.0	83.6	89.9	90.4	88.9	84.3	93.6	103.8	91.3
1934	108.3	120.0	120.5	114.9	114.0	116.9	118.1	115.0	112.8	118.5	115.9	105.0	116.4
1935	113.3	126.7	133.1	134.1	127.9	127.5	132.6	131.1	123.9	122.6	113.6	124.1	126.0
1936	135.5	146.6	146.5	148.4	144.3	159.0	165.9	159.4	153.0	155.9	146.3	145.0	146.9
1937	151.2	132.8	133.5	126.8	115.3	119.6	127.0	125.1	119.2	110.5	105.3	105.0	127.9
1938	87.6	77.5	76.2	73.3	73.1	77.3	79.7	78.0	77.0	77.8	85.6	84.4	79.1
1939	77.8	76.2	92.5	88.2	90.9	103.0	104.8	104.3	104.0	108.2	100.7	82.3	96.7
1940	78.8	73.5	81.8	88.3	89.1	87.9	90.1	85.0	90.0	94.8	98.4	101.0	89.9
1941	100.4	106.1	113.5	109.8	114.3	122.8							

Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

Table 10.- Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis, 1922-41 1/

(Data for figure 1)

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1922	122.5	101.8	98.3	100.9	111.1	109.7	108.5	106.8	111.2	117.3	112.0	103.6	107.0
1923	95.6	96.2	98.9	103.7	103.4	103.8	112.6	114.8	117.5	114.3	114.8	117.6	105.7
1924	127.4	128.8	128.7	160.8	164.5	176.4	214.7	209.7	201.6	175.5	180.4	161.7	155.7
1925	164.2	149.5	130.1	129.5	142.9	155.6	157.1	151.4	144.5	148.7	147.3	150.1	144.1
1926	154.0	152.6	138.1	149.6	161.3	173.6	167.5	159.6	156.7	153.9	158.4	156.8	154.9
1927	153.5	140.2	128.2	122.9	127.7	132.7	130.3	129.0	132.9	141.2	139.6	130.6	131.6
1928	123.2	107.9	106.2	112.0	114.1	109.9	126.7	129.0	124.2	117.8	108.3	114.7	113.3
1929	134.9	126.5	127.7	125.5	118.6	123.3	119.3	110.8	97.1	98.9	97.1	87.8	118.7
1930	87.5	86.4	78.9	78.3	70.5	74.0	72.2	73.4	71.7	73.2	77.4	64.2	77.8
1931	60.9	73.1	72.9	79.0	87.4	83.6	86.9	85.9	78.4	71.5	67.5	56.1	75.8
1932	53.8	57.2	53.2	51.2	49.9	50.0	52.0	50.5	57.1	67.8	74.2	73.4	58.4
1933	108.0	102.1	99.6	96.7	99.6	97.2	110.9	109.5	110.4	97.3	109.2	111.7	103.2
1934	132.1	143.8	151.4	145.4	141.8	141.2	143.5	136.2	128.2	133.3	117.7	103.3	137.7
1935	104.9	115.3	111.2	117.4	112.8	112.2	119.9	121.4	113.8	105.8	106.0	112.1	112.8
1936	142.7	149.1	136.8	153.5	148.0	178.5	171.3	170.0	183.2	172.0	128.4	122.4	156.9
1937	133.0	116.3	110.1	108.3	100.2	105.8	108.7	110.1	105.3	100.0	88.4	90.0	106.9
1938	79.8	73.1	68.9	65.5	64.9	70.1	72.7	72.3	73.7	74.3	79.1	76.4	72.5
1939	73.3	80.1	94.9	90.1	89.1	102.2	100.2	99.7	96.7	99.1	88.6	73.9	92.2
1940	77.4	76.6	83.5	89.5	91.7	91.0	94.5	93.5	98.1	94.8	94.9	101.1	91.8
1941	99.3	108.0	118.2	111.4	111.2	120.0							

Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

1/ No. 2 Amber Durum, July 1922-June 1934.

REVISIONS IN TABLES PUBLISHED IN THE WHEAT SITUATION FOR AUGUST 1941
(Changes underlined)

Page 2 - Supply table

1940	New crop 812,374; total supply 1,119,950							
1941	87,366	73,240	151,896	93,882	406,384	945,937	---	1,352,321
1940	New crop 812,374; total supply 1,097,500							
1941	87,366	73,240	142,671	81,598	384,875	945,937	---	1,330,812

Page 2 - Distribution table

1940	10,810	22,841	(3,600)	37,251	74,713	100,408	492,194	667,315	406,384
1940	10,810	22,841	(3,600)	37,251	74,713	100,408	500,253	675,374	384,875

Page 6

1940	61,464	13.2	812,374
1941	62,404	15.2	945,937

Page 7

1940	43,216	13.6	588,802
1941	45,663	14.7	671,293
1942	39,318	16.0	630,913

Page 8

1940	18,248	12.3	223,572
1941	16,741	16.4	274,644

Page 9

1938 3/	292	15.9	4,636
1939 3/	274	15.6	4,280
1940 3/	269	14.9	4,003
1941 3/	270	14.7	3,960

Page 15

See December 1941 Wheat Situation, page 6.

Page 19

See December 1941 Wheat Situation, page 19, table 9.

Page 22

See December 1941 Wheat Situation, page 6.

Page 25

See December 1941 Wheat Situation, page 20.

Page 26

1940	3,210	12.8	41,191	3/ -1,003	41.6
1941	3,498	12.9	45,191	---	53.1

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE: 1/

	Page	Issue
THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION		
Supply and distribution		
All wheat, 1923-40	2	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Classes, July-June, 1929-39	22	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Classes, July-June, 1940-41, 1941-42	6	Dec. 1941 WS-62
Supplies for export and carry-over, 1923-39	13	July 1941 WS-57
Acreage, yield, and production		
Acreage seeded by regions, 1919-39	13	Sept.1941 WS-59
Acreage yield, and production, all wheat, winter wheat and spring wheat	16	Dec. 1941 WS-62
Production by classes, 1919-41	17	Dec. 1941 WS-62
Stocks		
January 1, 1935-41	4	Feb. 1941 WS-52
July 1, 1923-40	2	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Exports and imports		
Exports of wheat including flour to specified countries, 1910-39	27	Aug. 1940 WS-46
Imports into the United States, 1923-40	23	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Sales and income, and prices		
Production and farm disposition, 1909-40	16	May 1941 WS-55
Sales, price per bushel, and cash income, 1910-40	12	Feb. 1941 WS-52
Percentage monthly sales, average 1929-38, and 1928-40	18	Dec. 1941 WS-62
THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION		
Supply and distribution		
1922-40	15	Mar. 1941 WS-53
1938-40	10	Mar. 1941 WS-53
Averages 1924-28, 1928-37, annual 1914, 1937	6	Sept.1939 WS-35
Acreage and production		
Acreage of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	17	June 1941 WS-56
Production of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	18	June 1941 WS-56
Production by countries, 1937-40	8	Jan. 1941 WS-51
Acreage, yield, and production, world, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China	9	Aug. 1941 WS-58
Stocks, July 1		
1922-40	15	Mar. 1941 WS-53
Major exporting countries, 1922-42	5	Aug. 1941 WS-58
International trade		
International trade in wheat including flour, averages 1925-34, annual 1937-39	16	Feb. 1941 WS-52
World shipments and to Europe and non-Europe, averages 1910-14, 1930-34, and annual 1914-16, 1937-38	7	Sept.1939 WS-35

1/ Selected tables used most frequently.

STATISTICS ON THE RYE SITUATION IN "THE WHEAT SITUATION" DECEMBER 1941